St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan
Performance Measures and Indicators
Final DRAFT - 2/26/2008

Problem	Objective	Performance Measure	Comments
Excess discharges resulting from local watershed run-off and Lake Okeechobee regulatory discharge events	Manage discharges to meet desirable salinity ranges for estuary	Number of times St. Lucie High Discharge Criteria Exceeded - Mean Monthly Flows greater than 2,000 cfs (14-day moving average) (model results to show number of exceedances from both flows between 2,000 and 3,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) and flows greater than 3,000 cfs)	Model results will represent the total number of times criteria were exceeded from both the local watershed (includes C-44, C-23, C-24, Tidal Northfork, and Tidal Southfork Basins) and Lake Okeechobee regulatory releases
Excess Nutrient Loads to river and estuary	Meet Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)	Maximize load reduction and compare against TMDLs as appropriate	FDEP to determine parameters, basins and targets through their TMDL development efforts

Problem	Objective	Performance Indicator	Comments
Increased number of undesirable salinty conditions due to little or no flow from watershed to estuary (surface and/or ground water)	Manage watershed discharges to meet desirable salinity ranges for estuary (i.e. supplement groundwater flows as needed with surface water)	Number of months that desired salinity in St. Lucie Estuary (SLE) is not met due to little of no flow from watershed This is calculated by determining number of times monthly mean flow of groundwater and surface water combined is less than 350 cfs as per RECOVER's Northern Estuaries Performance Measures - Salinity Envelopes (revised April 5, 2007) (NOTE: the low flow target of 350 cfs is based upon the best available data and may be adjusted in the future as needed to ensure the desired salinity conditions in the SLE are achieved)	Surface water from the watershed may be needed to supplement groundwater flows if salinty targets are not met with the goal of providing the needed supplemental surface water flow to the SLE from either the north or south fork depending on the quality of the water